30

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OPENING FUNCTION
OF THE

"ARTHUR HOPE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY"

COIMBATORE

ON MONDAY THE 9TH JULY 1945

THE SPEECH OF

DR. B. B. DEY, DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE SPEECH OF DEWAN BAHADUR

C. S. Rathnasabapathi Mudaliyar, C. B. E.

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Requesting His Excellency to open the College

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His Excellency, The Hon'ble

Sir ARTHUR HOPE, G. C. I. E., M. C.
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A. T. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar
Chairman, Municipal Council.

The Speech of Dr. B. B. Dey.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great privilege to accord a hearty welcome to Your Excellency and to convey the feelings of deep satisfaction and gratitude of all those assembled here at the honour which Your Excellency has done them by presiding at the ceremony of inauguration of the College of Engineering and Technology this evening. The early fruition of many of the schemes of reforms advocated by the post-war Reconstruction Committee which are vital to the welfare of the people of this Presidency is entirely due to the initiative and personal interest which Your Excellency have been taking in the matter and Your Excellency's presence in our midst today is therefore not merely a source of pleasure and encouragement–it is a pledge for the future success of this institution.

While most other activities in civil life have had to be curtailed and postponed on account of the war, it is a matter of supreme gratification to us that not only has there been no setback in education but that there has been a steady growth and progress in this sphere–particularly in the field of technical education. The first step

in educational reconstruction, viz., the compulsory elementary education of the masses with the objective of liquidating illiteracy in this Province within a definite period is being taken while as the next most important step better provision is being made for technological education for the training of engineers, technicians and skilled workers of all kinds for the various industries, professions and other occupations which would need them in increasing numbers in the post-war period.

The College of Engineering at Guindy which is itself a unique institution, being the first to start degree courses in mechanical and electrical engineering in India when most other Colleges were engaged in teaching only Civil Engineering, is having two new courses, viz., Highway Engineering and Communication Engineering sanctioned by Government which would add to its importance and usefulness. The Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology at Madras which was inaugurated last year by Your Excellency, the College of Agriculture at Bapatla opened last week and the College of Engineering to be opened shortly at Chidambaram under the Annamalai University, would make this College at Coimbatore the fourth of its kind, to be started in this Presidency all within the period of a year, while the opening of a fifth College at Vizagapatam for Marine and Aeronautical Engineering together with the usual Civil, Mechanical

and Electrical Engineering, is under the immediate consideration of Government. It is an achievement of which any Government may well be proud and is a striking testimony to the abiding interest and the generous support which Your Excellency has always been eager to extend to any schemes for the future prosperity and progress of the people of this Province.

An agitation has been going on at present in the public press and elsewhere about the inadequacy of provision made in our Colleges for the students who are seeking admission into them in increasing numbers. The problem which is becoming more and more acute with years cannot be solved by a mere increase in the number of seats in our Arts and Science Colleges here and there. The real remedy lies elsewhere. The opening of more poly-technics and industrial schools and the bifurcation of studies at an early stage in the High School course diverting a portion of the pupils into other courses with an industrial bias or those leading to a profession would seem to be one of the obvious measures to meet the present crisis. The schemes for post-war educational reconstruction at the University stage also envisage a more direct and intimate correlation of the Universities with the developments of industry in the country by a more liberal provision of Engineering and technological instruction. The scientific organisation of industries

at the present day has been made possible only through progress in Engineering and Technological research. Without such scientific organisation and administration, India can never hope to build up her industries in competition with those of other advanced countries in the post-war world. Engineering industries are, therefore, of vital importance for providing new avenues of employment and careers for our young men and eventually raising the standards of living of our people. The most urgent need at present seems to be to make at least a good proportion of our student population engineering-minded and to familiarise them with the use of modern machineries and tools.

It is only after careful consideration of the imperative demands and needs of the times, that the decision was made by His Excellency's Government to start the Engineering College in this City. It is the centre of the biggest industrial area in South India. It has not only a flourishing textile industry with a large number of spinning, weaving and cotton mills; but there are other groups of small industries and Engineering workshops springing up side by side and there are also two well-equipped industrial institutes. The proximity of the Pykara and Mettur projects is another great advantage affording easy accessibillity of cheap electrical power which is rightly considered today to be the most impor-

tant raw material for all industries. The geographical position of Coimbatore together with its present industrial importance as well as its future potentialities of development make it almost an ideal place for establishing a College of Engineering and Technology. Moreover, Coimbatore has already an Agricultural College-till recently the only College of Agriculture in this Presidency-and there is every prospect of the old Forest College being revived in the near future. The College of Engineering which Your Excellency is inaugurating today would therefore complete the series of professional and technological colleges in one centre and will undoubtedly contribute to the harmonious and efficient working of all of them by mutual co-operation and help. It is a most happy circumstance that the ownership of the rich textile industry in Coimbatore is mostly in the hands of Indians belonging to this district and I can say without the least hesitation that the great enterprise which is being launched to day would never have been possible but for the patriotic philanthropy, foresight and enthusiasm displayed by some of the leading citizens of this town. I hope I may be permitted to make special mention in this connection of the name of Mr. G. D. Naidu, Managing Director of the National Electric Works and of Dewan Bahadur C. S. Rathnasabapathi Mudaliar, Chairman of the South India Mill-Owners' Association. Mr. Naidu has offered for a period of three years not only

his entire National Electric Works with the buildings and equipment and a spacious hostel, capable of accommodating nearly 300 students but has also made a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs for the purpose of meeting the initial expenses connected with the running of the institution. To this generous gift of buildings and capital has been added a further donation of two lakhs of rupees by Dewan Bahadur Rathnasabapathi Mudaliar on behalf of the Mill-owners' Accociation on the understanding that a degree course in Textile Industries would be started. I wish to offer grateful thanks on behalf of the Government and the public to these generous donors for their munificient contributions. I should not forget also to thank Dr. Rudra, the Principal of the College of Engineering, Guindy, whose expert advice, tireless energy and robust optimism have been invaluable in making this scheme a success and the inauguration of the College at such short notice possible. It is in consultation with him and with the chief donor, Mr. Naidu that it has been decided to provide courses in Civil, Electrical, Automotive and Textile Engineering in this College. The most noteworthy feature of this institution would be the provision of facilities for advanced studies and research particularly in production engineering The object of this instittition will thus be not merely to turn out graduates in Engineering and Technology, to satisfy the needs of the Department of Public Works of

the Government, Municipalities and the District Boards, but to help directly in the advancement of industries in this City by placing at their disposal the results of special study and research in the Engineering Sciences.

Let me in conclusion express the hope that the constant vigilance and interest evinced by Your Excellency in all schemes for the progress and development of this Province will evoke the enthusiastic response of a host of other public-spirited men of this Presidency and make them come forward with handsome contributions as a mark of their appreciation of the great nation-building plans sponsored by Your Excellency's Government. I have no doubt that this day of opening of the College will be recorded as a memorable event when the history of the Industrial Renaissance of India comes to be written.

The Speech of Dewan Bahadur

C. S. Rathnasabapathi Mudaliyar, C. B. E.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I deem it a privilege to address this distinguished gathering on this momentous occasion. The purpose for which we have assembled here is one of considerable significance and importance. For over a quarter of a century in the addresses to successive governors we have been urging the necessity for establishing a College of Technology in Coimbatore. The opening of this College of Technology by your Excellency marks the fulfilment of our wish and the supply of a long-felt want. While your Excellency's leadership has given our Province the first place in the matter of War Effort and our district, the first place within the Province, and while your championship of our Representation in the armed forces has made us a close second to tbe Punjab, may I say that your Excellency's far-sighted statesmanship has inspired and induced the launching by private enterprise and by Government, of Schemes that would speed up the economic and industrial advancement of our Province. Your Excellency's association with this college augurs well its own future and for the future of the industrial

progress of our Province. It will be our utmost endeavour to see that Coimbatore becomes in the fulness of time, the Manchester of theEast.

It seems to me that the importance of our city as a great industrial and commercial centre and of our District as one of the most progressive in the Province, is not so readily recognised as it deserves to be. The postponement to next year of the scheme, for raising the existing Government Arts College at Coimbatore to First Grade, may be quoted as an instance of this neglect. But I am proud to say that we are developing our inherent strength and resources with such speed and magnitude and I hope would compel the recognition of even the greater role that we are going to play in the future of our Province.

In the matter of cloth, Madras is a deficit Province–cloth manufactured in our province falls far short of our requirements and consequently we have to import cloth from other provinces and countries. The disparity that already exists between the demand and the supply has to be removed. At present the consumption of cloth per capita in our country is very low; it is about 18 yards. With the inevitable raising of our standard of living, this will considerably increase. And yet, grey yarn is being exported from our Province.

It means that we do not have the facilities for the utilisation of our entire out put of yarn in the manufacture of cloth. In addition we have to face keen competition in the Post-war period in the supply of Textile goods.

I am sure that the capitalists and the businessmen of our Province would not have failed to notice the increased attention that our friends from other parts of our country are giving to our raw products. We have therefore a stupendous task to compete successfully with better equipped Textile manufacturers, and to make the supply of Textiles equal if not exceed, the rapidly growing demand. The first requisite in carrying out this task is man power, trained on upto date lines; we want our young men to be given the facilities for acquiring theoretical and practical knowledge that will enable them to handle new machinery, to adopt new and improved methods and to produce new designs. We have the "raw materials" of this man power. We have hundreds of youg men who if given the proper training, would not in any way lack behind the technicians who man the industries in other Provinces and countries. Most of these young men, however, cannot afford a course of training far away from their homes. While therefore the opening of a degree course in Textile Engineering would provide careers for many young men, it would con-

siderably increase the output of our Textile industries. It affords a partial solution to the problem of unemployment, provides for the utilisation of the talent of our young men in the interest of the nation and paves the way for self-sufficiency, if not surplus, in the matter of clothing which in its importance, is second only to food.

Our association realising the urgency and importance of such a college made an initial deposit with the Madras University of a sum of Rs.1.86 lakhs towards the establishment of a College of Technology in Coimbatore. The scheme did not materialise and the money was refunded. We consider that this is perhaps a blessing in disguise. We are now enabled to make a contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs to the College that your Excellency is opening here today. There is a great advantage in such a College being started and conducted by the Government. Scientific and applied research and technical courses conducted by Colleges and Universities generally do not take note of the needs of industries or of the economic standards and requirements of the country. But the main task of any Government is the economic well being of the people. Consequently they have to devise plans for increasing the quality and the quantity of the natural resources and of the manufactured products of the land. A National Government – which, we hope, will soon be installed on the initiative and under the guidance of

His Majesty's Government -- would secure perfect co-ordination between the Technical instruction in the Colleges and the practical needs of the industry sponsored or recognised by them.

The students of such a College in Coimbatore are in an advantageous position. They can supplement their college instructions by a practical knowledge gained as the result of periodical visits to or apprenticeships in, some of the textile manufacturing places in the city. I have no doubt therefore that this College has a great and useful place in the future of this city and the Province.

As far as I know, this is the first Technological College started and conducted by the Government in our country. It is, as I emphasised a step in the right direction. I am sure the people of the Province and the future Governments will gratefully acknowledge the wisdom of Your Excellency's Government in establishing this College. We, the members of the Mill Owners' Association, assure Your Excellency of our whole-hearted support towards the success of this College. As a token of his support and of our grateful appreciation of Your Excellency's lead in this matter, I have the honour to announce that we would make a contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the Institution of the Degree Course in Textile Engineering in the College.

ARTHUR HOPE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

MR. G. D. NAIDU'S SPEECH

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me, first of all, on behalf of myself and those assembled here and also on behalf of the people of this province voice the feelings of happiness over the fact that His Majesty's Government has been pleased to extend the term of your office for another 6 months. It means another half year of assured progress and prosperity in all directions in the province.

Now coming to the purpose for which we have gathered to day, I am sure that most of you were present on the occasion when His Excellency opened the Arthur Hope Polytechnic. Then His Excellency doubted that he may not be meeting us all again and in the largeness of his heart which is characterestic of His Excellency, he invited me and others to visit him in England in his pre-fabricated house. His Excellency has kept up his promise of welcoming us in a pre-fabricated house of his own but not in England and that pre-fabricated house is this Engineering college which has sprung up overnight as wonderfully as the present day pre-fabricated houses of England. The architect of that pre-fabricated house is His Excellency himself, a house of which he may well be proud.

In building such a house His Excellency has given us all as much pleasure as he would have by receiving

us in his own house in England, because this Institution will be an everlasting monument to the interest which His Excellency has shown in the technical education of this province and generations of young men will be grateful to His Excellency for this.

I am not flattering His Excellency but stating the fact, when I say that his foresight, his quickness to act and to cut across red-tape and more than this, his keenest desire to serve the interest of this province, have all been responsible for the establishment of this Engineering College within the record time of only 2 months, a feat which could not have been accomplished but for His Excellency. Most of you who have assembled here will remember that on April 19th in a party to the Vice Chancellor I stressed the need for an Engineering College in Coimbatore and requested the help of the Vice Chancellor in establishing it. It was only on the 28th of May that I was able to discuss with His Excellency, regarding the necessity for an Engineering College in Coimbatore and particularly for opening it before the 10th July of this academic year, and I offered a donation of two lakhs of rupees with buildings and equipment for the duration of the war. On June 16th I myself was surpised to receive a a letter from His Excellency accepting to open the College on the 9th of July, even a day earlier than my request—I was surprised at the quickness with which His Excellency was kind enough to act.

At the party to the Vice Chancellor, I emphasised on our needs for technical colleges particularly on an Engineering College in Coimbatore and pointed out the futility of multiplying the Arts Colleges with wasteful B. A. courses and I particularly opposed the raising of the local College to a First Grade College under present conditions. A section of the public in Coimbatore, of course as I expected, did not realise the significance of my statement and in a meeting of students, criticised my opposition to the First Grade College. I am afraid that they have not realised what I meant by those statements. My impressions regarding the present system of education are not new to the public. Whenever a chance has occured to express my views on this subject, I have never failed to express it without fear or favour, because I feel so strongly on the unsuitable education which the youth of our country are receiving. After all, the criticisms that I have till now made are just a preface to a statement which I have promised His Excellency to be given in connection with the Post-war Development–a statement which I could not give for want of time in one of our Post-war General Meetings. The way in which the educational development of this country has been drifting along without any aim or profit to individuals or to the country, is something which must make us all think. I ask you all to picture to yourselves how the education of our youths from the childhood goes along without guidance and without aim, like a ship in the sea solely depending upon the wind and going as

the wind blows. In India, a boy enters an elementary school and comes out of it. Then he goes to the High school or not at all. The latter is more often the case. Then he appears for S. S. L. C. public examination or its equivalent. Ask the boy at this stage what he wants to do-he does not know. Ask his father what he wants to do with his boy—he knows much less. But if he has money, he says of course that his boy should go to the College for his Intermediate. What for? He does not know. But here comes the hitch. There are too many boys these days who drift into the College with no purpose; there is no seat in the College; the boy wants Science subject; the Principal of the College says he can give only History. The boy takes History even though he studied chemistry in the S. S. L. C. Why does the boy want to study History? He does not know and his father does not know. The story is not ended; he passes his Intermediate and Intermediate is the most apt word to use, since he is neither in the beginning nor in the end. The father has still some money to waste and the boy must go further. What for? The boy does not know and the father does not know but the boy must have a degree for prestige or for want of any other vocation. He goes for B. A. and completes that too. What next? Prestige does not give the boy food and the father, if he is poor, has lost all his money on the boy's fourteen years and more of useless education. The boy must earn and a clerk's job either waits for him or does not. So this boy is lost in the wilderness of this country and he

represents 90% of our boys who are going into higher education, without aim and this poor country cannot afford to lose 90% of our youth in the wilderness. Some of you may say that such college education has much cultural value but in the face of poverty in this country, the sacrifice made and waste of precious years are out of all proportion to the cultural value, if there is any which after all it is not difficult to obtain without College education. Real culture can be imparted to the children by proper training even within the first few years.

The "Hindu" in one of its editorials has lamented about the "Bottleneck" introduced in education due to lack of colleges and also stated that within three decades there has been an increase of only seven colleges in this province from the original number of 31 colleges, whereas the number of students for admission have increased from seven thousand to twenty thousand. I, for one, would say that as far as the Arts Colleges are concerned, there ought to be many more "bottlenecks" to prevent the colossal waste of education without any sort of discrimination. I would like to go further and say that if all the boys and girls that entered the Elementary Schools had the means or opportunity to continue upto the College stage, the number of admissions to the College would be probably 20 times more, making the number nearly four lakhs. Imagine four lakhs of young men passing out of Arts Colleges, without scope for employment by virtue of their unsuitable training. Probably as long as the Government wanted only clerks

and minor officials and no more, and as long as our people were inactive, even to think for themselves, this state of affairs in which lakhs and lakhs of our young men were doomed to a standard type of vocationless education, could be tolerated. Some of you may ask me what will happen to all the students when they pass out of the Engineering Colleges and whether they will have enough jobs. But I may tell them that once the students have been trained in industrial and technical lines, they have before them such vast unexplored possibilities in India that these young men will have plenty of work to do in the post-war period and to give only a few instances, there is so much to be done in the Electrical, Automobile, Textile, Civil, Aeronautics and Highway Engineering. Our country has to stand on its own legs and the onset of war has revealed the biggest defect that any country which wants to be independent can afford to ignore namely, lack of industrialisation and lack of technical men to start industries. If B. A. degrees were alone enough to win the war, our country has so many of them that the mention of the number itself would have kept the Japanese inside Japan from fear. But unfortunately it is not so and if all these men had been only technical men, this opportunity which the war gave us would have made us one of the most industrial nations and a mighty nation as powerful as any other country. And our soldiers, brave as they proved themselves to be everywhere, would have made our contribution to allied victory even more glorious.

It is as a symbol of this strong feeling in me that I have opposed the opening of a First Grade Arts College in this city for the present and suggested Engineering College for boys and a Domestic Science College for girls in American lines. If we continue to be blind to the emergencies and needs of the country and waste the energies of our youth without utilising them for the general benefit of our country, we can expect no salvation; and swaraj, if we attain it, cannot last long.

In our Presidency, in particular, it is not creditable to us that there has been only one Engineering College till recently. With the big strides in industrial developments that we expect, the turnover of technical men is extremely inadequate and I therefore stressed the opening of an Engineering College. I have done my humble service in meeting this situation and encouraging young men who are at present keen on Engineering studies and who, for want of admission would be otherwise disappointed. The following courses are proposed in this Engineering College:—

Electrical Engineering, designing and manufacturing- Civil Engineering - Automobile Engineering and Textile Engineering.

I feel that the total period of technical education for our young men would be very much shortened without decreasing the efficiency. I am of opinion that we could introduce a bifurcation of scientific subjects

leading to definite technical courses even in the eighth year of a boy's education, that is equivalent to the present fourth form. For instance, if the boy is to take up Chemical Engineering in the College, his course should begin even in the fourh form by giving special emphasis on chemistry even in that stage. If it is Electrical Engineering that is needed, there must be special emphasis on Physics in that stage. When this is done. the boys and their parents know early enough with what purpose boys are being educated and they will concentrate on their profession. It is learnt by experience of American Institutions that boys who are below eighteen years of age learn 36% more subjects in 50% less time than the boys above eighteen years. It is at this age therefore that imparting of most of the technical and theory and practical instructions are to be started. As it is, our Indian boys study too many subjects which are not wanted and waste too many years before they finish their technical course. Besides this, I am convinced that with the present equipment and investment in our colleges, we could easily double aud treble the number by proper out-door lectures, by the use of modern equipment like instalment of loud speakers, by demonstration of working models, and by working the students in laboratories and workshops by proper shifts. I am afraid I have discussed too long on these things and let me not trouble you further.

However, I may state here that all that I have said is out of my interest for technical education. While

I have been an industrialist, I have not always thought of personal profit alone and I have always tried to help wherever my services are required for starting new industries. But I would forsake even all this if I had a chance of planning up and carrying out technical education alone as my life service. But that would require a lot of co-operation of the Government and less of red-tapism, as has been shown in the present case of the Engineering College. I consider that of all the money that has been spent by me up to now, whether for the benefit of the public or for myself, the donation of 2 lakhs that I have made has been best spent. I feel that as a duty, those of us who have been fortunatey placed financially ought to contribute large funds towards technical education in this province.

It remains to me to thank Your Excellency not in the formal manner but in the most sincere manner for establishing this college, for having accepted to open this college and for having conferred an honour on this college by lending your name to it. I must thank Adviser Sir T. Austin and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Sir. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar for having given all the help that was required. There are two other personalities with whose names this institution will always stand associated and without whose personal, whole-hearted, and enthusiastic co-operation and interest, this College could not have been started particularly in the

scheduled time. They are Dr. B. B. Dey, Director of Public Instruction and Dr J. J. Rudra, Principal, Guindy Engineering College. To them I offer my heart-felt thanks.

With the facilities for designing and manufacturing available at the present institution and with the continued help of the present government, it is hoped that before long it will be possible for the staff and the students to manufacture motor vehicles, spinning machineries and other highly useful machineries. It is such a College on Technology with unique advantages as these that I have the greatest pleasure in requesting His Excellency now to kindly open.

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OPENING SPEECH

OF

His Excellency The Hon'ble

Sir ARTHUR HOPE, G. C. I. E., M. C.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Mr. Muir, Dr. Dey, Mr. Naidu, Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is a very great pleasure to me to come here this evening to formally open this new college of Technology.

We heard a good deal in the previous speeches about education. I am afraid I am never very well educated myself. I left school early and entered the last war and I never went to a Univesity and I do not pretend to argue on the subjects of what should be taught and what should not. I am certain that the general say that industrial education has not developed in this country is perfectly right. Much more should be done on the technical side and the youths should learn the art of working at an industry rather than rot in the colleges in the old fashioned way. I would like before saying anything else about it to thank Mr. Naidu for his generous donation in establishing this College and also those gentlemen associated with Dewan Bahadur Ratna-sabapathi Mudaliar for their donation as well. We will all always do whatever we can from the Government point of

view to help this College and the other one which has been established in the last few months. Many people have given most generously in the past to various institutions. But in the last year itself many people like Mr. Naidu and other people of South India like Dewan Bahadur Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar and people like Dr. Alagappa Chettiar had made great deal to further the future of industry in this country. I think we must acknowledge that agriculture would always be the principal industry in the country but a great deal of progress has been made and will be made and should be made to establish industries in the big towns in the years to come. It is said just now that Coimbatore would be the Manchester of India. I hope it will. But I would say this that Coimbatore will never be such an ugly city as Manchester. It is well laid out and is developing on right lines. It will be developed on right lines by people who have the place and people who don't want to turn their cities into an ugly one and certainly this creation of this new College here is not like anything in other cities at all. And I would appeal to you here in Coimbatore and to those who made the developing on other lines or on the same lines in other cities in Madras and in India generally. It shows that the horrors of war went on in Great Britain in the last century when industry was developing without any feeling about the conditions of the people, their living or the beauty of the cities themselves.

I am perfectly certain as I said some time ago that industry is going to develop to a very large extent in this country and it is sure. And I hope that those who have the wealth, those who have the place, employees and men and Governments too whether Provincal or Central will see that it is developed on the right lines. It is high time duty to discuss the rights or wrongs of state-ownership and private ownership and my own personal view is that there should be a mix-up of both and I think it is the point of view of most people present here. Well I do hope very much inded that there will become between Employers and Employees, Between Employers and Employees and Government as time goes on a really well-established industrial system in this country as I hope they will in my country in England. We don't want to quarrel, we don't want to fight; we want to help each other. We want the employees to get full pay for full day's work though it was not so many years ago. We want employer to help his employees, take his profit which is exactly justifiable and at the same time Government too should have a certain amount of control and I think the same will be the system in future.

Co-operatien between all; good-will between all; everyone must try to help each other as they possibly can and it can be done, it should be done and I think it will be done as everybody wish. Well I do think that this

college and the other one which has been set up in this Presidency in this country will do a very great deal of good in the future. I think we owe to a very great extent to those who provided the money to start with either here or elsewhere and if I am to come here again which unfortunately I am not, I will certainly come to this College here. I think it is a very great boon for the young people of this country and I feel that this must therefore be followed by people in all parts in this country and I do want to thank very warmly indeed those who enabled us to start with – Mr. Naidu and the other people in Coimbatore and I assure you that Government will as far as I am capable of doing cut all red tape now and for ever and see that really is a very great success. I wish great success to the College. I hope it will last for a very long time and enterprise and I would like to thank Mr. Naidu for placing the buildings temporarily at the Government's disposal and I trust after the war there will be no difficulty in raising really suitable buildings replacing that of Mr. Naidu.

I want once again to thank all those concerned; wishing College very best of success and I would now declare formally open and I trust this College will last for many years indeed.

The Speech of
Rao Bahadur
A. T. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar

May it please your Excellency !

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my proud privilege and pleasure to rise on this momentous occasion, on behalf of the citizens of Coimbatore, to convey a high mead of praise and appreciation to our most distinguished and popular Governor, His Excellency, Sir Arthur Hope for establishing in this City " ARTHUR HOPE ENGINEERING GOLLEGE " which is today deified and dedicated in his loveable name " HOPE ". We hope this College will be a living monument of his memory and a great invaluable asset to the living generation and to the generation yet unborn. For over 70 years Madras Engineering College has been the only institution for the Presidency. Today Coimbatore is singularly fortunate in having a Second Engineering College by the nagnanimity and munificence of our beloved philanthropic citizen, Mr. G. D. Naidu,

Lord Nuffield of South India, as his Excellency the Governor has already rightly dubbed him. It is a matter for congratulation, no less gratification, that through the untiring and enthusiastic endeavours of our most distinguished citizen, Dewan Bahadur C S. Rathnasabapathy Mudaliar, President of the South Indian Mill Owners' Association, mills in and around Coimbatore have nearly and willingly come forward to the call to make an equal gift of Rupees Two lakhs, for the establishment of this College. Our sincere thanks are due to these personages.

I once again humbly convey to Your Excellency our heartfelt feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for bringing into existence in Coimbatore this Engineering College and for kindly gracing this occasion with Your benign presence and christening the College as a God-father. And lastly, we convey to your Excellency our cordial rejoicings for the extension of your term of office.

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